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whether any government has ever presented against another an equal number of claims so baseless and so ridiculous. As is well known, the umpire, Baron de Roenne, the Prussian Minister, rejected nearly three-fourths of the whole. This incident is not essential to the survey of Professor Fish, but its omission gives to the transaction a complexion fairer than its own.

It was falsely charged that the Presidential election of 1824 was determined in favor of Adams by a bargain between *Bliffl* and *Black George*, a combination of the Puritan and the blackleg. This accusation only proved that John Randolph had read *Tom Jones*. Whatever may be said of Clay, John Quincy Adams was one of that honored list of American statesmen who would not have been a party to any transaction in the least degree doubtful. With the dismemberment of Mexico he had nothing to do. That shadow was flung athwart the State of Tennessee and not across the face of Massachusetts. It may be observed that these omissions do little to mar the valuable work of Professor Fish. In our judgment, however, their inclusion would have counted for completeness.

The Japanese Problem in the United States; An Investigation for the Commission On Relations With Japan Appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. By H. A. Millis, Professor of Economics, University of Kansas. The Macmillan Company, 1915. Pp. 334.

The present book incorporates much of the information gathered by the same author for the reports of the Immigration Commission published five years earlier. Recently Professor Millis spent several weeks on the Pacific Coast bringing his knowledge of the problem of Japanese immigration down to date.

The Japanese immigration problem which at first presented itself as a labor problem has in recent years appeared as a land problem. Relatively to immigration from European lands Japanese immigration has never been extensive. In 1870, the census reported 55 Japanese as residents of the United States. In 1910 there were only 72,157 Japanese residents of the continental United States. Before the agreement of 1907 which grew out of the California school trouble Japanese were coming to the United States at the rate of six or seven thousand a year. Since that agreement was made Japanese immigration has been almost a negligible quantity. The agreement provides "that the Japanese government shall issue passports to the continental United States only

to such of its subjects as are non-laborers or are laborers who, in coming to the continent, seek to resume a formerly acquired domicile, to join a parent, wife, or children residing here, or to assume active control of an already possessed interest in a farming enterprise in this country." The Japanese government has acted in good faith in the carrying out of the agreement and it has likewise placed restrictions upon emigration to Mexico and Canada lest such emigration might find its way to the United States. "More than once have those in charge of the administration of the immigration laws commented upon the greater effectiveness of the regulations relating to the admission of Japanese than of the Chinese exclusion law." The earlier Japanese immigration underbid American labor and threatened to lower the standard of living. With the restriction of immigration and with the growing demand for Japanese labor because of its peculiar suitability for certain classes of work the Japanese asked and received American wages. About half of the Japanese population of the United States is located in California. When these immigrants had served their apprenticeship at common labor and had put by some savings many of them undertook to manage farms on their own account either as tenants or as owners. The people of California unmindful of the fact that Japanese immigration had practically ceased in recent years, viewed with alarm the increasing number of Japanese land owners. The farmers as well as organized labor were now ready to pass alien land legislation making it practically impossible for Japanese to own agricultural land or to lease it for a longer period than three years.

Dr. Millis holds that the alien land law of California was unjust, impolitic and unnecessary. It discriminated further against immigrants already discriminated against in that they are not allowed to become citizens. It tends to interfere with the commercial relations already existing between California and Japan and it was uncalled for inasmuch as there was no real problem of land ownership by Japanese in California in 1913, since they owned at that time in the state only 331 farms with an acreage of 12,726 and an assessed valuation of \$609,605. Professor Millis would restrict Japanese immigration but he would restrict it through the enactment of general restrictive legislation equally applicable to all nations thus preventing the wounding of the susceptibilities of the Japanese people. He would permit the Japanese to become citizens and would admit to this country from any country in any year five per cent. of the total of those who had taken their second papers and the native born of one or both parents born in the given country, as recorded in the census of 1910.
